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Secretaries

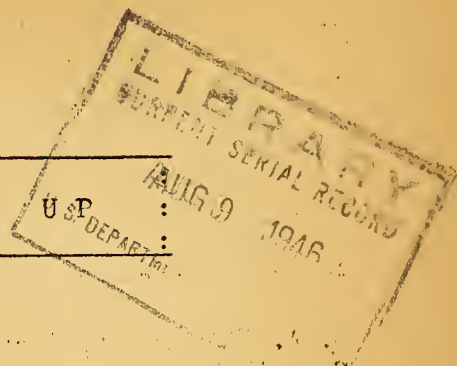
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UNITED STATES KEEPS ITS WORD

President Harry S. Truman, commenting on Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson's report on 1945-46 foreign relief food shipments, praised the efforts and cooperation of every American in enabling our Government to make good, and even exceed, food commitments for hungry nations throughout the world. The public generally, food producers and handlers, transportation companies, organizations, and government agencies all have helped to make this impressive record of accomplishment possible, the President stated.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in his statement to the President, said the United States exported more than 16½ million long tons of foodstuffs to war-devastated countries by June 30. The 400-million-bushel "bread" grain export commitment for the year was met by June 30 — in fact, including wheat and flour exports and additional corn products, 401 million bushels were shipped by that date.

By the middle of July, the U. S. will have met its goal — 417 million bushels for the year for shipment abroad. The additional 17 million bushels will not be deducted from the planned export of up to 250 million bushels of wheat during the 1946-47 year.

Grain shipments were nearly double the original requirement presented to the Combined Food Board a year ago. All grains totaled 11,747,000 long tons (wheat, corn, rice, oats, rye, and barley), the largest volume of total food shipments.

Second in importance for relief were fats and oils, 356,000 tons, dairy products, 764,000 tons; and meats, 614,000 tons. Other exports of 3,200,000 tons included dry beans and peas, potatoes, and sweet potatoes, fruits and vegetables, sugar, eggs, and canned fish.

Of all food distributed from United States supplies in 1945-46, 1 out of every 6 pounds went overseas. By major commodity groups, foreign countries were sent more than 40 percent of the wheat that was distributed from U. S. supplies during the year, more than 35 percent of the rice, more than 20 percent of the cheese, more than 10 percent of the fats and oils, and about 6 percent of the meat.

In discussing the continuing need for food exports, the Secretary said "devastated countries cannot return to normal in a single year." Not until the European harvests are completed will the U. S. know more about the situation. In the meantime, "we must continue relief shipments and be ready to meet at least the minimum future needs," the Secretary said.

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WORLD FOOD CRISIS IS NOT NEAR END

America's war against hunger abroad has not yet been won.

D. A. FitzGerald, Secretary-General of the International Emergency Food Council has stressed that the world has not yet emerged from the food crisis. The acute phase will continue until this year's crops in the Northern Hemisphere are available -- with a less acute phase extending until the 1947 crops are harvested.

The bulk of the Northern Hemisphere harvest will not be in for another 90 days, during which time food shipments must continue to avoid starvation in some countries.

Dr. FitzGerald, formerly of USDA, said:

"We are hopeful that the new harvests in these countries will be better than those of last year. In Europe, particularly in Western Europe and the Mediterranean countries, crops seem certain to be better.

"However, European crop acreages are still below prewar, and yields are limited by lack of fertilizer and other production facilities. Even if Europe can get imports almost as large as last year, good management will be essential to make the total food supplies last until the 1947 harvest."

Wheat and wheat substitutes remain the key to the food puzzle, and after October 1 the food situation will remain difficult, if not critical.

"However, I prefer not to hazard a guess this early in the growing season," FitzGerald said. "Poor harvests would further the gap, good harvests would narrow the gap, but only phenomenally good harvests all over the world would provide any chance of closing it."

Nineteen countries in the International Emergency Food Council are joined in an effort to deal cooperatively with the food problems which lie ahead. Dr. FitzGerald described the Council as a "good mechanism for determining the facts of the world food situation and enabling the nations of the world to plan an integrated, unified program for dealing with it."

First, the Council will develop and bring together the facts on supplies and requirements; and second, it will develop plans for dividing up the available supplies in an equitable manner.

"But facts and plans are not enough. Food will be what counts. . . The action must come from the people in the individual nations and from their governments," he said.

"The extent to which we meet our responsibility will help determine two things -- the immediate lives of a great many of our fellow men and the long-term outlook for world peace."

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STARK HEADS UP EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAM

Emphasizing that there will be no slackening of relief efforts during the critical weeks ahead, the Department of Agriculture has announced that Paul C. Stark, Director of the Food Distribution Programs Branch of PMA and of the National Garden Program, will also assume the duties of Director of the Office of Emergency Food Program. Mr. Stark succeeds Walter F. Straub, who has resigned to return to private business.

It is hoped that after September 1 necessary famine relief activities can be carried on by the regular agencies of the Department. Maximum food productions and conservation will be needed, however, at least until 1947 crops are harvested.

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RECORD GRAIN CROPS PREDICTED

The 1946 corn crop will set an all-time high with wheat and oats production at near record levels, according to the Department of Agriculture's crop estimates of July 10. Prospects for other foods and crops are exceedingly good.

Corn production of 3.3 billion bushels is 300 million bushels above last year and over 700 million bushels above the 1935-44 average. With corn acreages only slightly above the 1945 figure, the increases in production is accounted for largely through increased yields.

The winter wheat crop, well into harvest, is estimated at 857,163,000 bushels and virtually assures the Nation of its fourth billion-bushel crop. The total wheat crop, estimated at 1,090,092,000 bushels, is up 65 million bushels from the last report and will be second only to the 1945 record crop.

Winter wheat production since the low forecast of 742 million bushels on May 1 has consistently trended upward with each new report. These increases have more than offset indicated production declines in spring wheat areas.

One note of caution is indicated, however, regarding supplies of these two grains. Under impetus of famine needs and large crop prospects, wheat farmers have cleaned their bins to the lowest point since 1937. Farm corn stocks are their lowest in 9 years. Wheat stocks on farms at present are only half the size of the reserves of a year ago and only 3.8 percent of last year's production. These stocks compare with 8.3 percent of the crop on farms on July 1, 1945, and a 10-year (1935-44) average of 10.6 percent.

Farm corn stocks are the lowest in 9 years, 30 percent less than a year ago, and 14 percent less than average. Disappearance of corn from farms since April 1 amounts to 556 million bushels compared to an average disappearance of 421 million bushels for the same period.

Lest the favorable crop report be interpreted as a cue for relaxing famine relief efforts, Department of Agriculture officials point out that the United States produces only 10 percent of the world's food supply. Even if all food produced in this country were channeled to the hungry peoples of the world, there would still be widespread hunger.

Even with the bumper 1945-46 wheat crop, there were still bread shortages in some areas. Wheat carryovers, too, are much smaller at the beginning of this crop year. So the food produced this year will be needed.

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FLOUR PRODUCTION ORDER AMENDED

Millers may produce slightly more flour for domestic distribution under action taken July 10 by the Department of Agriculture. The permitted July grind had already been increased from 75 to 85 percent of the 1945 monthly average. To this may now be added a quantity equivalent to 85 percent of the average monthly quantity of so-called "Green Dot Flour," delivered to the U. S. Army during 1945. This will increase the total permitted grind about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Grindings for export or deliveries to USDA are in addition to these amounts.

The amended flour order also (1) requires that millers distribute up to 5 percent of their permitted monthly production for domestic distribution as directed by the order administrator, and (2) limits the quantity of flour a miller may deliver to himself as a food manufacturer during any calendar month to the percentage of his total domestic flour production so delivered during the same month in 1945.

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EUROPEAN FOOD CONSUMPTION

Here are some estimates showing the reduction in food consumption forced upon hungry Europeans by food shortages last spring:

| COUNTRIES | Autumn 1945 | | Spring 1946 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Calories per | | Calories per | |
| | person per day** | | person per day** | |
| Austria (Vienna) | December | 1,800 | April | 1,550 |
| Belgium | October | 2,550 | May | 2,250 |
| Czechoslovakia | October | 2,150 | May | 2,250 |
| Denmark | December | 2,900 | March | 2,900 |
| Finland | November | 1,825 | April | 1,925 |
| France | November | 2,375 | May | 2,150 |
| German, U.S., U.K., French Zones | December | 1,750 | May | 1,450 |
| Greece | September | 2,200 | May | 1,700 |
| Italy | October | 1,650 | March | 1,475 |
| Netherlands | November | 2,525 | May | 2,250 |
| Norway | November | 2,400 | March | 2,375 |
| Portugal (Lisbon) | October | 1,900 | March | 1,775 |
| Spain | October | 1,625 | February | 1,600 |
| Sweden | September | 2,800 | March | 2,650 |
| Switzerland | October | 2,525 | March | 2,600 |

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA

**Retail level.

LA GUARDIA SAYS—

"War-devastated cities in Europe will be restored if it takes 100 years, but the world will never be able to restore the children of this generation lost through lack of food. The basic problem of the world is to offer an opportunity for every nation to live. You can't feed people statistics.... and ticker tape ain't spaghetti....

"The problem of distribution will not be over when the famine emergency is over. The surplus producing nations will be the ones to suffer most when that time comes. And America will be at the top of the list."

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: NEWS DEVELOPMENTS :
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Reports from Moscow tell of a winter wheat crop so favorable that bread rationing may be abandoned in the Soviet Union this autumn and a wheat reserve built up.

The most productive harvest appears to be that of the Kuban, where about 500,000 acres of winter wheat has been reaped. Average yields are reported to be about 24 bushels per acre. On two farms the yield was approximately 36 bushels. Yields have been low only in the Western Ukraine, which suffered most from drought this spring.

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India has not yet overcome the threat of famine, an American famine mission surveying food shortages in that country has reported.

The Province of Bengal is apparently stumbling toward a repetition of its terrible famine of 1943. Grain is falling into the hands of profiteers, and prices have skyrocketed.

Throughout the Southern India, local Governments are carrying out rigid food rationing programs. There are, however, growing signs of malnutrition — children with discolored eyes, spindly legs, and bloated stomachs, and older people with gaunt frames and listless appearance.

Just how much foodstuffs the shortage areas of India will require from abroad will be estimated by the famine mission after conferring in New Delhi with Sir Robert Hutchings, Food Member of the Government of India.

Greece will continue during July the same substandard wheat ration of 8 ounces a day, UNRRA has announced. The Greek ration amounts to half a loaf of bread a day. "UNRRA will be able to supply per person for the entire month 1 pound of meat or meat stew or 1-3/4 pounds of fish. A small amount of dried peas and an 800-ton shipment of beet sugar from Czechoslovakia will also be distributed."

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: ACTION :
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WASHINGTON STATE CO-OP PUSHES FAMINE PROGRAM

A first-rate example of producer-distributor cooperation in the famine emergency program has been received from the Washington Cooperative Farmers Association. This co-op operates in an area where feed has been short, but has exerted every effort to create understanding of world needs for our cereals and means by which its patrons could help to meet our own food problems. The Association has emphasized that the more food that can be saved the more feed will be available for poultry and livestock. It also points out that wasting feed wastes food.

Other steps in the Association's programs are:

1. Statement issued to salesmen on which they can base their discussions of program with customers.
2. Letter to customers explaining the way Washington Co-op is participating in campaign and inviting cooperation.
3. Letter to all Association employees from General Manager, explaining program and asking for individual cooperation.
4. Food conservation messages in advertising wherever practicable — especially in radio commercials and spot announcements.
5. Program tie-ins in institutional advertising, regularly placed in 98 newspapers throughout State of Washington.
6. Message about Food Conservation included in direct-mail piece to the trade.
7. Editorial or message to members in Association magazine.

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Local Initiative

Missouri has a new report form it sends to all county emergency food program managers on which are listed famine campaign problems. County managers who encounter any difficulty indicate what it is on the form which is then returned to the State office for help in finding a solution.

New Jersey is planning famine exhibits for the State's summer theaters and Scout camps.

Oklahoma and Nebraska report an increase in use of famine material in retail ads appearing throughout their States.

Michigan is operating 67 community canning centers through the State.

Rhode Island and South Dakota and many other States report great success with famine films, many of which are being shown commercially. Most theater managers appear happy to cooperate.

California reports a good idea. In San Diego, the Junior Chamber of Commerce printed 80,000 stickers for the tops of garbage cans. Illustrated with a picture of a starving child, the copy says: "I'm Hungry! I could have eaten what you threw away." A number of restaurants through the State are serving patrons with small, strong paper bags on which is printed this message: "Pet's Share Food is Precious — Don't Waste It. Take Edible Table Scraps Home for Your Pet."

New Hampshire. County office mailings, regardless of subject matter, usually carry a slogan or illustration which plugs food saving.

New York. Radio Station WGY transcribed a famine program which will be used early in July by the British Broadcasting Company's station in Bristol, England. The broadcast answers questions about the Famine Emergency Program sent in by farmers of Scotland.

Louisiana. The New Orleans Health Department has released a colorful folder, "Nutrition Tips," stressing the graveness of the world food situation. Likening a 9-point program to eliminate waste to President Truman's 9-point program on food conservation, they suggest: Buying only what is needed, using all left-overs, utilizing all dry bread for garnishes, cooking tops of vegetables for gaining essential minerals, saving sour milk for puddings and baking, using fat drippings, preparing stews and loaves with left-over meat, serving medium helpings on the table, and planning meals wisely and conservatively:

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HOME FOOD PRESERVATION RADIO NETWORK ALLOCATIONS

July 15-22

ABC: July 15—Swift's Breakfast Club, Martin Agronsky, Baukhage, Ethel and Albert, Walter Kiernan. July 16—Breakfast in Hollywood, The O'Neills, Correspondents Abroad, John B. Kennedy. July 17—Ladies, Be Seated; Lum 'n Abner, Martin Agronsky, Baukhage, Walter Kiernan. July 18—Jack Borch show. July 19—George Barnes' Octet, Correspondents Abroad, John B. Kennedy. July 20—The American Farmer. July 21—This Week Around the World, Correspondents Abroad.

CBS: July 15—Kate Smith Speaks, Skyline Roof, CBS World News. July 16—Valiant Lady, Public Service Show, House Party. July 17—Aunt Jenny, Second Mrs. Burton. July 18—Arthur Godfrey. July 19—Danny O'Neil, The Aldrich Family, CBS News. July 20—Mary Lee Taylor, The Chicagoans.

Mayor of the Town: July 21--CBS World News, Wings Over Jordan. MBS: July 15--John J. Anthony, Frazier Hunt, Elsa Maxwell, Cedric Poster, Fulton Lewis, Jr. July 16--Smile Time. July 17--Married for Life. July 18--The Carrington Playhouse. July 19--True Confessions, Cecil Brown, News for Women. July 20--Juvenile Jury, Korn's-A-Krackin. July 21--Singing Sweethearts, Bill Cunningham.

NBC: July 15--Daytime Classics, News Roundup, Morgan Beatty, Richard Harkness. July 16--Alex Dreier-News, Lowell Thomas, Facts & Faces. July 17--Woman in White, Front Page Farrell, News Roundup, Morgan Beatty. July 18--The Olmstead Playhouse. July 19--Portia Faces Life, Facts & Faces. July 20--National Barn Dance, News Roundup. July 21--Alec Templeton.

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LARGE CITY COMMITTEES

LOUISVILLE, KY. -- Honors-of-the-Week go to this city, which on July 1 outlined a well-rounded program for continuing its many and varied activities during the next 2 months. Mayor Taylor urged the Committee to continue its efforts during July and August "in behalf of those overseas who would be faced with mass starvation except for the efforts of us Americans whom God has blessed with such abundance." The Committee reported to him the following program:

Full-page ads scheduled weekly with many smaller ads and ad tie-ins, also 12 billboard displays planned; follow-up announcements to be made in many churches which distributed 200,000 pieces of literature on June 22 and 23; down-town booths being set up for short periods during July and August; continued heavy support pledged by 4 radio stations, the Courier Journal, and Louisville Times; "lick the platter clean" and other posters distributed for display in eating establishments; 4 posters being distributed to all grocery stores; new down-town window displays scheduled; 15 talks during June; a splendid 10-minute trailer and probably 2 others to run in all suburban theaters (most of down-town theaters ran "Our Children" during June).

HARTFORD, CONN. -- Chairman Richard Henderson reports practically all available space in the city is being utilized by the Greater Hartford Garden Program. A Harvest Fair is planned.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN. — Dr. William P. Dyer, Committee Chairman, reports: 212 clubs and organizations have been reached with posters, flyers, and other materials; two flyers have gone into homes through school children; 45 church women's groups have been reached, and a series of famine emergency "quotes" furnished to be used in church bulletins; Girl Scouts delivering posters to grocers; public eating places have been provided with posters pledging cooperation and with table tents requesting cooperation of patrons; 250 veterans' organizations have been given the famine message, with a number of talks by the veteran steering member, speaking from his own experience with famine conditions overseas; movies have been shown to schools and adult groups; exhibits have been set up in seven store windows in central locations; speakers were provided with local fact sheets and arrangements made for them to appear before a number of groups.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — A letter enclosing a card to be signed by the housewife, pledging the cooperation of the family in the conservation program, is being delivered into each of the 350,000 homes in St. Louis, Chairman Bernard F. Dickmann reports.

JOHNSTOWN, PA. — M. M. Chuddy, Chairman, sent in a goodly number of clippings indicative of work being done. The local utility company is cooperating with bill inserts. Already mapped out is proposed program for use when school starts.

EVERETT, WASH. — The Reverend Thomas E. Jessett, Chairman, reports opening of the summer program with proclamation by the Mayor. Committee averages from two to three articles in local press daily.